

اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف الثاني عشر

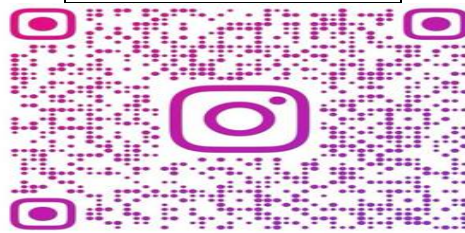
إجابات مذكرة القواعد

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

المذكرة خدمة تطوعية لمن يحتاجها وليست للبيع

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ملخص الأزمنة

أمثلة	الاستخدام	الصيغة	الكلمات الدالة	اسم الزمن
-He always comes here. -They usually sleep early.	للأعمال الاعتيادية المتكررة للحقائق	verb1 أو verb + s-es	always-usually-sometimes-often-every	Present simple مضارع بسيط
-I am drinking coffee now. -Look! Birds are flying. -Listen! The baby is crying.	للأعمال المستمرة أثناء الحديث	am is +verb+ing are	now-look-listen-still-at present-at the moment	Present continuous مضارع مستمر
-I have travelled to London. -He has just arrived.	للأعمال التي انتهت للتو وللأعمال التي حدثت في وقت غير محدد في الماضي	have +verb3 has	already-just-never-ever-for-since-yet	Present Perfect simple مضارع تام بسيط
-I have been playing for two hours. -She has been cleaning the room since 8 o'clock.	للأعمال التي بدأت في الماضي ولا تزال مستمرة	have +been-verb-ing has	for-since-all whole	Present perfect continuous مضارع تام مستمر
-I met her an hour ago. -He visited us last week.	للأعمال التي حدثت وانتهت في الماضي	verb 2	yesterday-last-ago-in the past	Past simple ماضي بسيط
-While we were playing, it started raining. -When I arrived home, my mother was cooking food.	يستخدم مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الماضي أحدهما مستمر والثاني قاطع استمرارية العمل الذي كان مستمرا	was +verb+ing were	while-when-as	Past continuous ماضي مستمر
-I bought a new car after I had sold my old one. -He had learnt French before he went to France.	يستخدم مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الماضي أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر	had + verb3	after-before-by the time-when	Past perfect ماضي تام
-I will travel next month.	للحديث عن الأعمال المستقبلية	will + verb1	tomorrow-next-soon-in the future	Future مستقبل

Irregular verbs

الأفعال الشاذة

هنا قائمة بأهم الأفعال الشاذة والتي يجب حفظها لأن معظم القواعد تتطلب تغيير تصريف الفعل , وكذلك نحتاج معرفة تلك التصاريف كي نكتب جملة صحيحة حسب الزمن لأن كل زمن نحتاج له تصريف معين,
-أما في حال لم يكن الفعل من ضمن هذه القائمة فهو يسمى فعل نظامي ويكون التصريف الثاني والثالث من الأفعال النظامية بإضافة:
(ed) للفعل

play -played-played

visit-visited-visited

الأفعال الشاذة

Meaning	Verb	Past	Past participle
يذهب	Go	went	gone
يرى	See	saw	seen
يشرب	Drink	drank	drunk
يأخذ	Take	took	taken
يعطي	Give	gave	given
يأتي	Come	came	come
يقابل	Meet	met	met
يبني	Build	built	built
يرسل	Send	sent	sent
يقضي - يصرف	Spend	spent	spent
يتعلم	Learn	learnt	learnt
يبيع	Sell	sold	sold
يكسر	Break	broke	broken
يجد	Find	found	found
يخسر - يفقد	Lose	lost	lost
يحصل	Get	got	got
يفعل	Do	did	done
ينسى	Forget	forgot	forgotten
يزرع - ينمو - يكبر	Grow	grew	grown
يرمي	Throw	threw	thrown
يتكلم	Speak	spoke	spoken
يخبر	Tell	told	told
يقول	Say	said	said
يضرب	Hit	hit	hit
يضع	Put	put	put

يقطع	Cut	cut	cut
يحفظ	Keep	kept	kept
ينام	Sleep	slept	slept
يغادر	Leave	left	left
يدفع	Pay	paid	paid
يحلم	Dream	dreamt	dreamt
يفكر	Think	thought	thought
يعلم	Teach	taught	taught
يجد	Find	found	found
يقرأ	Read	read	read
يملك	Have	had	had
يشترى	Buy	bought	bought
يجعل	Make	made	made
يقف	Stand	stood	stood
يفهم	Understand	understood	understood
يكسر	Break	broke	broken
يسرق	Steal	stole	stolen
يمسك-يصطاد	Catch	caught	caught
يستيقظ	Wake	woke	woken
يقود	Drive	drove	driven
يكتب	Write	wrote	written
يشعر	Feel	felt	felt
يختار	Choose	chose	chosen
يعني-يقصد	Mean	meant	meant
يعرف	Know	knew	known
يطير	Fly	flew	flown
يرسم-يسحب	Draw	drew	drawn
يبدأ	Begin	began	begun
يسبح	Swim	swam	swum
يركض	Run	ran	run

UNIT 7

Reported Speech (Indirect Speech) (الكلام المنقول (الكلام غير المباشر)

الكلام المنقول هو نقل كلام شخص أو مجموعة أشخاص وتحويله من كلام مباشر الى كلام غير مباشر وهذا يتطلب اجراء بعض التغييرات في الجملة، وهذه التغييرات تنطبق على جميع حالات الكلام المنقول:

تغييرات ضرورية في الكلام المنقول

Present simple مضارع بسيط فعل مصدر أو فعل مع s-es	→ Past simple ماضي بسيط فعل تصريف ثاني
Past simple ماضي بسيط (تصريف ثاني)	→ Past perfect ماضي تام (had+verb 3)
I	he-she
we	they
you	I-we
my	his- her
our	their
this	that
these	those
here	there
now	then
ago	before
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the following day
last night	the night before
today	that day
your	my-our
am	was
is	was
are	were
have	had
has	had
can	could
will	would
shall	should
may	might
must	had to

يوجد خمس حالات أساسية للكلام المنقول ولكل حالة عبارات خاصة نستخدمها عند تحويل الجملة الى الكلام المنقول.

أولاً: الجمل التي تتضمن أمر أو طلب أو نصيحة (وهي الجمل التي تبدأ بفعل مصدر) وهنا نستخدم العبارة المناسبة مثل (he advised me- he ordered me- he asked me) ثم نكتب (to) ونكمل الجملة مع مراعاة ان كان هناك كلمات يجب تغييرها

1-Study your lessons well.

- **My teacher advised me to study my lessons.**

2-Take this medicine.

-**The doctor ordered me to take that medicine.**

3-Open the door, please.

-**My father asked me to open the door.**

ثانياً : الجمل التي تتضمن تحذير أن تنبيه (وهي الجمل التي تبدأ ب (Don't – Never) وهنا نستخدم عبارة (he warned me) ثم نحذف (Don't – Never) ونكتب بدلاً منهما (not to) ونكمل الجملة مع مراعاة إن كان هناك كلمات يجب تغييرها

1- Don't go out alone.

- **My mother warned me not to go out alone.**

2-Never smoke here.

-**He warned me not to smoke there.**

ثالثاً: الجمل العادية (وهي الجمل التي تتضمن فاعل وفعل وتكملة) وهنا نستخدم عبارات مثل (he said- he told me) ثم نكتب كلمة (that) وهنا يجب تغيير زمن الجملة , ومراعاة التغييرات المطلوبة مثل الفاعل وبقية الكلمات التي يجب تغييرها

1-I can speak French well.

He said that he could speak French well.

2-I will travel to London tomorrow.

She said that she would travel to London the following day.

3-We study many subjects at school.

The girls said that they studied many subjects at school.

4-Omar went to the sea yesterday

He told me that Omar had gone to the sea the day before.

5-My mother sold her nice necklace last week

She said that her mother had sold her nice necklace the week before

رابعاً: تحويل الأسئلة من أسئلة مباشرة الى الكلام المنقول:

أولاً- Wh-Questions

وهنا يجب أن نبدأ بعبارات مثل (he asked me- he wanted to know) ثم نتبع الخطوات التالية:

1-إذا كان السؤال يحوي فعل مساعد نضع كلمة الاستفهام الموجودة في السؤال ثم نقوم بتحويل الفعل المساعد إلى الماضي ونترك الفعل الرئيسي كما هو دون تغيير ونكمل الجملة مع مراعاة تغيير الكلمات التي يتوجب تغييرها ثم نضع نقطة في نهاية الجملة بدلاً من علامة الاستفهام.

2-إذا كان السؤال يحوي (do-does) نحذفهما ونحول الفعل للماضي البسيط.

3-إذا كان السؤال يحوي (did) نحذفها ونحول الفعل للماضي التام.

1-When will you travel?

He asked me when I would travel.

2-Where can you spend your vacation?

She asked me where I could spend my vacation.

3- Where do you live?

She wanted to know where I lived.

4-What does Maha eat every morning?.

He wanted to know what Maha ate every morning.

5-What did you learn from travelling?

My teacher asked me what I had learnt from travelling

ثانياً- Yes- No Questions

1-وهنا نتبع نفس خطوات الحل في الأسئلة التي تحوي كلمة استفهام لكن الاختلاف الوحيد هو أننا نستخدم إما كلمة (if أو whether) بدلاً من كلمات الاستفهام

1- will you travel tomorrow?

He asked me if I would travel the following day.

2-Can you speak English well?

She wanted to know if I could speak English well.

3- Do you like to go out with your friends?

She asked me if I liked to go out with my friends.

4-Does Sara study well?

He asked me if Sara studied well.

5- Did you meet Anood yesterday?

My mother wanted to know if I had met Anood the day before.

From a, b and c choose the correct answer as required:

1-Open the door for me, please.

(Reported Speech)

a- Ahmed asked me to open the door for him.

b- Ahmed asked me to open the door for him, please.

c- Ahmed asked me not to open the door for him.

2-Take your medicine regularly.

(Reported Speech)

a- My mother advised me not to take my medicine regularly.

b- My mother advised me to take your medicine regularly.

c- My mother advised me to take my medicine regularly.

3- "Don't drive very fast", said my father.

(Reported Speech)

a-My father told me not to drive very fast.

b-My father told me to not drive very fast.

c-My father told me to drive very fast.

4-Never smoke here.

(Reported Speech)

a- He warned me not to smoke here.

b-He warned me not to smoke there.

c- He warned me that I smoke here.

5 - "I am writing a letter to my friend." Said Omar

(Reported Speech)

a- Omar said that he is writing a letter to his friend.

b- Omar said that he was writing a letter to his friend.

c- Omar said that he has written a letter to his friend.

6 - "we are studying English." said the students

(Reported Speech)

a- The students said that they study English.

b- The students said that they are studying English.

c- The students said that they were studying English.

7 - "I will help you to finish your work." said my brother

(Reported Speech)

a- My brother told me that he would help me to finish my work.

b- My brother told me that he will help me to finish my work.

c- My brother told me that he would help me to finish your work.

8 - " I have finished my work." said my sister

(Reported Speech)

a- My sister told me that she finished her work.

b- My sister told me that she had finished her work.

c- My sister told me that she has finished her work.

9 - " I can carry this heavy box." said Ali (Reported Speech)
a- Ali said that he can carry that heavy box.
b- Ali said that he could carry this heavy box.
c- **Ali said that he could carry that heavy box.**

10 - " We buy our needs from the supermarket." said my parents (Reported Speech)
a- **My parents said that they bought their needs from the supermarket.**
b- My parents said that they bought our needs from the supermarket.
c- My parents said that they buy their needs from the supermarket.

11 - " I drink my coffee with cardamom." said Salem (Reported Speech)
a- Salem said that he drank my coffee with cardamom.
b- **Salem said that he drank his coffee with cardamom.**
c- Salem said that he drinks his coffee with cardamom.

12 - " I played football yesterday." said Fahad (Reported Speech)
a- Fahad said that he had played football yesterday.
b- Fahad said that he has played football the day before.
c- **Fahad said that he had played football the day before.**

13 - " We left our country last year." said the boys (Reported Speech)
a- **The boys said that they had left their country the year before.**
b- The boys said that they have left their country the year before.
c- The boys said that they would leave their country the year before.

14- "Where will you spend your summer vacation?" (Reported Speech)
a- He wanted to know where I will spend my summer vacation.
b- **He wanted to know where I would spend my summer vacation.**
c- He wanted to know where I would spend your summer vacation.

15- "What have you eaten for lunch?" (Reported Speech)
a- He wanted to know what I have eaten for lunch.
b- He wanted to know what I ate for lunch.
c- **He wanted to know what I had eaten for lunch.**

16 – "How many languages can you speak?" (Reported Speech)
a- She wanted to know how many languages I spoke.
b- She wanted to know how many languages I can speak.
c- **She wanted to know how many languages I could speak.**

17 – "When are you leaving?" (Reported Speech)
a- He wanted to know when I am leaving.
b- **He wanted to know when I was leaving.**
c- He wanted to know when I will leave.

- 18 – “Where do you spend the weekend?” (Reported Speech)
a- **She wanted to know where I spent the weekend.**
b- She wanted to know where I spend the weekend.
c- She wanted to know where I had spent the weekend.
- 20– “When does Khalid go shopping?” (Reported Speech)
a-He wondered when Khalid had gone shopping.
b- He wondered when Khalid goes shopping.
c- **He wondered when Khalid went shopping.**
- 20 – “Where did you meet Ali?” (Reported Speech)
a- He asked me where I have met Ali.
b- **He asked me where I had met Ali.**
c- He asked me where I would meet Ali.
- 21 – “Will you leave tomorrow?” (Reported Speech)
a- **Ahmed asked me if I would leave the next day.**
b- Ahmed asked me if he would leave tomorrow.
c-Ahmed asked me if I will leave the next day.
- 22 – “Have you finished your homework?” (Reported Speech)
a- He asked me if I finished my homework.
b- He asked me if I have finished my homework.
c- **He asked me if I had finished my homework.**
- 23 – “Can you help me carry this box?” (Reported Speech)
a- He asked me if I can help him carry that box.
b- **He asked me if I could help him carry that box.**
c- He asked me if I could help him carry this box.
- 24 – “Do you speak English?” (Reported Speech)
a- She wanted to know if I speak English.
b- She wanted to know if I had spoken English.
c-**She wanted to know if I spoke English.**
- 25 – “Did you go shopping yesterday?” (Reported Speech)
a-**He asked me if I had gone shopping the day before.**
b- He asked me if I have gone shopping the day before.
c- He asked me if I had gone shopping the yesterday.
- 26 – “Did the school bell ring?” (Reported Speech)
a-We wondered if the school bell ring.
b-**We wondered if the school bell had rung.**
c-We wondered if the school bell had ring.

(Do - Make)

للهما نفس المعنى لكن لا يمكن استخدامهما مع نفس الكلمات

Make = Produce or create	Do = General word for action
Make a suggestion	Do a research
Make an effort	Do shopping
Make a mistake	Do homework
Make a decision	Do damage
Make a promise	Do an experiment
Make a success	Do a job
Make an arrangement	Do (somebody) a favor
Make an appointment	Do best
Make a phone call	Do the laundry
Make a list	Do the dishes
Make a bed/ film / movie	
Make noise	
Make plans	
Make an exception	
Make an excuse	
Make a suggestion	
Make progress	
Make peace / war	
Make profit/money	
Make a deal	

From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1- Can youme a favor? I need someone to drop me off to the airport.

a-make up b- do up c- **do** d- make

2- I'll a phone call to arrange the meeting.

a-make b- do c- make up d- do without

3- We should shopping later.

a-make up b- do up c- make **d- do**

4- We should plans for the weekend.

a- do without **b- make** c- make up d-do

5- He started a new business to money.

a-make up b- do **c- make** d- do without

Correlative Conjunctions and Giving Choices

كلمات مترابطة وإعطاء خيارات

both كلاهما	← →	and وَ
either إما	← →	or أَوْ
neither لا	← →	nor وَلَا

1-Both.....and

للتأكيد على شيئين مترابطين. ودائما نعامل الاسم بعدها معاملة الجمع

2-either.....or

- للحديث عن خيار من احتمالين-والاسم بعدها هو الذي يحدد شكل الفعل

3-neither.....nor

لربط جملتين منفيتين.- والاسم بعدها هو الذي يحدد شكل الفعل

Examples:

1-Both Ali and Jassim attended the lecture.

2- He wanted to buy either a car or a motorbike.

3-Neither Ahmed nor Fahad is going to write the report

A- From a ,b , c and d choose the correct answer :

1- She is both a singeran actress.

a- or b- and c- nor d- so

2- She is smart and kind.

a-either b- neither c- after d- both

3- You can either go to the park stay home.

a- or b- and c- nor d- after

4- You cancall me later or send an email if you have any questions

a-either b- neither c- after d- both

5- He likes neither coffee tea.

a- or b- and c- nor d- after

6- I want pizza nor pasta for dinner.

a-either b- neither c- after d- both

7- Both my friend and I going to the concert.

a- are b- am c- is d- was

8- Both Khalid and his friends playing football.

a-enjoys b- enjoy c- is enjoying d- was enjoying

9- Both my sister and my brotherdrinking coffee.

a- are b- am c- is d- was

10- Either John or his friends coming to the event.

a- has b- was c- is d- are

11- Either the laptop or the phone on the table.

a- is b- are c- were d- have

12- Neither my brother nor my parents TV during the daytime.

a- is watching b- was watching c- watch d- watches

13- Neither Sara nor Mahaattending the meeting.

a-have b- were c- are d- is

B-From a, b and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-My father is a teacher. My mother is a teacher, too.

(Join using Both ... and)

a- Both my father and my mother is teachers.

b-Both my father and my mother are teachers.

c- Both my father and my mother are teachers, too.

2- She likes ice cream. She likes cake.

(Join using Both ... and)

a- She likes both ice cream or cake.

b- She both like ice cream and likes cake.

c- She likes both ice cream and cake.

3- I will go to the park. I will go to the beach.

(Join using Either ... or)

a- I will go either to the park or to the beach.

b- I will go either to the park nor to the beach.

c- I will go to the park or to the beach, either.

4- He doesn't want pizza. He doesn't want pasta.

(Join using Neither ... nor)

a- He wants neither pizza or pasta.

b- He wants neither pizza nor pasta.

c- Neither he want pizza nor he wants pasta.

UNIT 8

Inversion

Inverted Sentences

(العكس – الجمل المعكوسة)

تختلف الجمل المعكوسة عن ترتيب الجملة العادية فالجملة العادية تبدأ بفاعل ثم الفعل ثم تكملة ولكن قبل الحديث عن ترتيب الجملة المعكوسة هناك كلمات خاصة بالجملة المعكوسة لابد من معرفتها قبل كل شيء. وهذه الكلمات يجب أن نضعها في بداية الجملة المطلوب أن نعكسها:

- No sooner.....than.....
- Hardlywhen
- Scarcely.....when
- Not only.....but also.....
- Never
- Seldom
- Rarely
- Little
- So

طريقة عكس الجملة:

أولاً: الأفعال المساعدة:

في حال كانت الجملة تحوي فعل مساعد والأفعال المساعدة هي:

(am-is-are-was-were-can-could-will-would-shall-should-have-has-had-must-may-might)

- نضع في بداية الجملة المراد عكسها الكلمة المناسبة للقاعدة من الجدول أعلاه (ملاحظة: الكلمة تكون موجودة في الجملة نفسها)
- ثم نعكس بين الفعل المساعد والفاعل ونكمل الجملة كما هي بدون تغيير.

مثال:

1- I have never been astounded like that.

Never have I been astounded like that.

2-I had scarcely left when I ran right into him.

Scarcely had I left when I ran right into him.

- في حال كانت الجملة تحوي فعل رئيسي يجب أن نستخدم (**do** أو **does** أو **did**) وذلك حسب زمن الجملة
 - نستخدم (**do**) اذا كان الفعل الموجود في الجملة مصدر دون تغيير الفعل.
 - نستخدم (**does**) اذا كان الفعل مضارع ب s أو es وهنا يجب حذف s أو es من الفعل
 - نستخدم (**did**) اذا كان الفعل الموجود في الجملة ماضي وهنا يجب أن نعيد الفعل الى المصدر

أمثلة:

1- I rarely go to the cinema.

Rarely do I go to the cinema.

2-He scarcely behaves foolishly with others.

Scarcely does he behave foolishly with others.

3-She never understood the real problem.

Never did she understand the real problem.

=====

A – From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable answer:

1- Never seen such a beautiful sunset.

a- I have

b- have I

c- do I

d- did I

2- Hardly arrived when they started the meeting.

a- do I

b- I had

c- did I

d- had I

3- Rarely speak in public.

a- does he

b- he does

c- has he

d- he has

4- Seldom get such good weather.

a- have

b- had we

c- do we

d- we do

5- No sooner had I sat down the phone rang.

a- only

b- than

c- when

d- also

6- did she arrive than they left.

a- No sooner

b- Hardly

c- Seldom

d- Scarcely

7-Hardly had I stepped outside it started raining

a- also

b- than

c- after

d- when

8-..... had they begun their journey when the car broke down.

a- Seldom

b- Hardly

c- No sooner

d- While

9- -..... had they sat down when the lights went out.

a- Seldom

b- No sooner

c- Scarcely

d- While

B-From a, b, c and d choose the right answer as required:

1-The sun was so bright that we had to wear sunglasses.

(Begin with: So)

a- So the sun was bright that we had to wear sunglasses.

b- So bright the sun was that we had to wear sunglasses.

c- So bright was the sun that we had to wear sunglasses.

2-I have never seen such a sight.

(Inverted sentences))

a-Never had I see such a sight.

b-Never I have seen such a sight.

c-Never have I seen such a sight.

3-As soon as he had written the letter, he tore it into pieces.

(Begin with No sooner)

a-No sooner had he written the letter than he tore it into pieces.

b-No sooner he had written the letter than he tore it into pieces.

c-No sooner had he written the letter when he tore it into pieces.

4- We seldom get such an opportunity.

(Inversion)

a- Seldom we get such an opportunity.

b- Seldom do we get such an opportunity.

c- Seldom did we get such an opportunity.

5-He rarely behaves foolishly with his friends.

(Begin with rarely)

a-Rarely he behaves foolishly with his friends.

b-Rarely does he behaves foolishly with his friends.

c-Rarely does he behave foolishly with his friends.

6-I scarcely visited such an amazing place.

(Inversion)

a- Scarcely did I visit such an amazing place.

b- Scarcely did I visited such an amazing place.

c- Scarcely had I visit such an amazing place.

7-She scarcely understood the problem.

(Inversion)

a-Scarcely does she understand the problem.

b-Scarcely did she understand the problem.

c-Scarcely did she understood the problem.

Comparative and contrastive connectors:

أدوات ربط المقارنات

1-	Whereas بينما	-تستخدم للمقارنة بداية أو وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها جملة كاملة (تكملة + فعل + فاعل) -Life in the past was difficult, whereas life nowadays is easy. -Whereas Ali likes playing football, Ahmed likes playing tennis.
2-	In comparison with بالمقارنة مع	-تستخدم للمقارنة بداية أو وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها جملة ناقصة ملاحظة: الجملة الناقصة تكون على شكل عبارة اسمية بدون فعل -Life in the past was difficult in comparison with life nowadays. -In comparison with life in the past, life nowadays is easy.
3-	Instead of بدلاً من	-تستخدم عندما يكون لدينا خيار بين شيئين ويمكن استخدامها بداية أو وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها اسم أو فعل (ing) -I have decided to learn French instead of German. -Instead of watching TV, we will go to the cinema.
4-	But لكن	-تستخدم عندما يكون هناك تباين أو تناقض في المعنى بين جملتين. تأتي وسط الجملة ويسبقها فاصلة -He is not rich, but he always buys expensive things.
5-	However على أي حال	-غالبا ما تستخدم كبداية جملة جديدة يرتبط معناها بجملة قبلها، يسبقها نقطة أو فاصلة منقوطة ويتبعها فاصلة. -John wanted to play football tonight; however, his injury kept him on the sidelines.
6-	On the other hand من ناحية أخرى	-تستخدم كجملة جديدة تسبقها نقطة وتتبعها فاصلة -Modern technology has many positive aspects. On the other hand, it may affect us negatively.

A – From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable answer:

1- Khalid chose to order tea..... coffee.

a- however b- whereas **c- instead of** d- but

2- They decided to study their lessons..... playing games.

a- however **b- instead of** c- whereas d- but

3- going out, we stayed home and watched television

a-whereas b- but c- in comparison with **d- instead of**

4- Some people enjoy outdoor activities, others prefer staying inside.

a- in comparison with b- instead of **c- whereas** d- however

5- my car is very fuel-efficient, my friend's car consumes a lot of gas.

a- Whereas b- Instead of c- In comparison with d- However

6- The new model is quite advanced the previous version

a- instead of **b- in comparison with** c- whereas d- however

7- his colleagues, John is more experienced.

a- In comparison with b- But c- Whereas d- Instead of

8-I planned to go to the gym, I was too tired.

a- however b- in comparison with c- instead of **d- but**

9- The book was interesting;, the ending was disappointing.

a- instead of **b- however** c- whereas d- however

10-The internet has too many advantages., it has some negative sides.

a- On the other hand b- Instead of c- In comparison with d- Whereas

B-From a, b, c and d choose the right answer as required:

1-Sara doesn't revise her lessons. She is watching TV.

(Join by: Instead of)

a- Instead of Sara revising her lessons, Sara is watching TV.

b- Instead of revising her lessons, Sara is watching TV.

c- Instead of Sara doesn't revise her lessons, she is watching TV.

2-He prefers to work in the office. she enjoys working from home.

(Join by: whereas)

a- He prefers to work in the office, whereas she enjoys working from home.

b- He prefers to work in the office, she enjoys working from home whereas.

c- He whereas prefers to work in the office, she enjoys working from home.

Relative clauses and pronouns

جمل الوصل وضمائر الوصل

1-	Who	مع الاسم العاقل	The teacher who helped me was very kind.
2-	Which	مع غير العاقل	The book which you lent me was fascinating.
3-	Where	مع المكان	-The restaurant where we met is a fantastic place.
4-	Whose	مع الملكية أو التبعية	The artist whose paintings we admire is giving a lecture.
5-	When	مع الزمان	The day when we met was unforgettable.
6-	Why	مع السبب	She couldn't explain why she was late.
7-	That	مع العاقل وغير العاقل	1-The woman that I met yesterday is my aunt. 2-The movie that we watched was great.

A-From a, b, c and d choose the right word:

1- That is the carcaused the accident.

a- when **b- which** c- who d- whom

2- The yearI graduated was unforgettable.

a- when b- where c- who d- whom

3- Edison is the scientistinvented electricity.

a- whose b-which c- where **d- who**

4- A widow is a womanhusband is dead.

a- where b- which **c- whose** d- who

5- This is the hotelwe usually stay when we have a holiday.

a- which b- whose c- when **d-where**

6- This is the hotelwe usually stay in when we have a holiday.

a- whose **b- which** c- when d-where

7- We usually stay in the hotel.....overlooks the sea.

a- which b- whose c- when d-where

8- The personcalled you is waiting outside.

a- whose b- which **c- that** d-where

9- The bookI borrowed is really interesting.

a- whose **b- that** c- when d-where

B-From a, b, c and d choose the right answer as required:

1-I bought a new house. It located in a peaceful area.

(Join the sentence)

a- The house, whose I bought, is located in a peaceful area.

b-The house, which I bought, is located in a peaceful area.

c- The house, which I bought it, is located in a peaceful area.

2-The man is standing there. He is my uncle.

(Join the sentence)

a-The man who is standing there is my uncle.

b-The man whose is standing there is my uncle.

c-The man when is standing there is my uncle.

UNIT 9

Causative verbs

الأفعال المسببة

1-	مضارع بسيط	have أو has تصريف ثالث + مفعول به + فاعل
2-	ماضي بسيط	had تصريف ثالث + مفعول به + فاعل
3-	مضارع مستمر	am أو is أو are تصريف ثالث + مفعول به + having + فاعل
4-	مستقبل	will have تصريف ثالث + مفعول به + فاعل

Examples

- 1- He had his hair cut.
- 2- They will have their flat painted next week
- 3- He is having his car repaired now.

A-From a, b, c and d choose the right word:

- 1- I had the software on mt computer.
a- installing b- were installed c- installed d- install
- 2- We have the house every week.
a- are cleaning b- cleaning c- clean d- cleaned
- 3- She has her hair..... at the beauty salon.
a- cut b- had cut c- cutting d- is cut
- 4-She will have the report by tomorrow.
a- will finish b- finished c- finishing d- had finished
- 5- I my car washed yesterday.
a- have b- would have c- had d- having

B-From a, b, c and d choose the right answer as required:

- 1- They will service my car next week. (Causative verbs)
a- I will having my car serviced next week.
b- I will had my car serviced next week.
c- I will have my car serviced next week.
- 2- The lawyer signed the documents for us. (Causative verbs)
a- We had the documents signed.
b- We have the documents signed.
c- We are having the documents signed.

Used to --- اعتاد أن

1- يستخدم الفعل **used to** للتعبير عن أعمال كنا معتادين على القيام بها في الماضي ويجب أن يأتي بعدها فعل مصدر.

- He **used to** play football when he was twenty.

2- في حال نفي الفعل **used to** فإننا نستخدم **didn't** ونعيد الفعل للمصدر.

- She used to play the piano very well.

-She **didn't use to** play the piano very well.

3- في حال السؤال نستخدم **did** ونعيد الفعل للمصدر

- I used to wear glasses when I was young

-Did you use to wear glasses when you were young?

A-From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:

1- When I was a child I go swimming in the lake.

a- used to b- use to c- am used to d-using to

2- I used tocartoons when I was ten years old.

a- watches **b-watch** c-watched d-watching

3- I didn't wear jeans when I was young.

a- using to b-uses to c-used to **d-use to**

4- Did you play football when you were young?

a- using to b-uses to **c-use to** d-used to

B-From a, b and c choose the correct answer as required:

1- When we were kids, we **(use to)** play outside all day. **(Correct the verb)**

a- When we were kids, we using to play outside all day.

b- When we were kids, we used to play outside all day.

c- When we were kids, we are used to play outside all day.

2- My grandfather used to narrate stories in the past.

(Make negative)

a- My grandfather didn't use to narrate stories in the past.

b- My grandfather didn't used to narrate stories in the past.

c- My grandfather don't use to narrate stories in the past.

UNIT 10

Past Perfect Simple & Past Perfect Continuous

الماضي التام البسيط والماضي التام المستمر

Past Perfect Simple

الماضي التام البسيط

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة	Use الاستخدام
-after -before -by the time -when -because	had + verb 3 تصريف ثالث	- غالبا ما يستخدم الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملاق في الزمن الماضي أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر , فالعمل الذي حدث أولا يكون في الماضي التام والعمل الذي تلاه يكون في الماضي البسيط

Past Perfect Continuous

الماضي التام المستمر

Form الصيغة	Use الاستخدام
had + been + verb + ing	- يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر للحديث عن أعمال كانت مستمرة في الماضي -لحديث عن أعمال كانت متكررة في الماضي

1-For much of her walk, Fiona **had been fighting** strong winds and rough ice.

2-Fiona **had been having** sleepless nights and feeling very nervous.

A – From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable answer:

1- She the piano for hours before the concert.

- a- practising b- will practise **c- had been practicing** d- practise

2- We for miles when we finally found a place to rest.

- a- walk **b- had been walking** c- are walking d- walking

3- They the project for a long time before they came to a decision.

- a- had been discussing** b- discuss c- discussing d- will discuss

4- He for so long that he was completely exhausted by the end.

- a- running **b- had been running** c- are running d- would run

5- I all afternoon when my friends arrived.

- a- will be cooking b- has cooked **c- I had been cooking** d- cook

6- She her homework before dinner.

- a- had finished** b- finish c- have finished d- finishing

7- She the report before the deadline

- a- is writhing **b- had written** c- writes d- writing

B – From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1- She (**wait**) at the bus stop for 30 minutes when it started raining. (Correct the verb)

- a- She will be waiting at the bus stop for 30 minutes when it started raining.
b- She have been waiting at the bus stop for 30 minutes when it started raining.
c- She had been waiting at the bus stop for 30 minutes when it started raining.

2- The team (**train**) hard for the competition before it was canceled. (Correct the verb)

- a- The team had been training hard for the competition before it was cancelled.**
b- The team is training hard for the competition before it was cancelled.
c- The team would train for the competition before it was cancelled.

3- By the time we arrived at the cinema, the film (**start**). (Correct the verb)

- a- By the time we arrived at the cinema, the film have started
b- By the time we arrived at the cinema, the film had started.
c- By the time we arrived at the cinema, the film has started.

So.....that

+

Suchthat

So + adjective + that	-Such + adjective + noun+ that -Such + noun + that
- يجب أن يأتي بينهما صفة فقط - تستخدم للتأكيد على شدة الصفة والتي تؤدي لنتيجة معينة	- يجب أن يأتي بينهما صفة + اسم أو اسم فقط - تستخدم للتأكيد على شدة الصفة والتي تؤدي لنتيجة معينة
1-It was so cold that the lake froze over. 2-She is so clever and talented that she won the competition.	1-It was such a beautiful day that we decided to go on a hike. 2-She made such an effort that everyone was impressed.

A – From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable answer:

1- She is smart that she always gets full marks.

a- either b- neither c- so d- such

2- It was a heavy box that I could barely lift it.

a- both b- such c- nor d- so

3-There was a noise that we had to leave the room.

a- such b- so c- so d- nor

4- He is talented and clever that everyone admired.

a- such b- either c- so d-both

5- The weather was so hot we went swimming all day.

a- who b- whose c- where d- that

6- It was such a great challenge everyone was intimidated.

a- where b- that c- who d- whose

B – From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-The movie was exciting. I couldn't stop watching.

(Join by: so..... that)

a- The movie was so that exciting I couldn't stop watching.

b- The movie was so exciting that I couldn't stop watching.

c- It was so an exciting movie that I couldn't stop watching.

2- She is strong a person. Nothing seems to faze her.

(Join by: such..... that)

a- She such is strong a person that nothing seems to faze her.

b- She is such that a strong person that nothing seems to faze her.

c- She is such a strong person that nothing seems to faze her.

Phrasal Verbs with “ come ”

الأفعال المركبة

1-	come out	يظهر
2-	come across	يلتقي بالصدفة
3-	come over	يزور
4-	come round	يستعيد وعيه
5-	come up	- يُذكرُ في نقاشٍ -يظهرُ فجأةً
6-	come down	ينخفض-ينزل
7-	come away with	يخرُجُ بانطباع
8-	come to an end	يصل لنتيجة
9-	come up against	يواجه صعوبات
10-	come forward	يتقدم-يتطوع
11-	come in handy	يستفيد
12-	come away	ينعزل
13-	come after	يتبع -يلاحق

From a ,b , c and d choose the correct answer :

1-Many problems while we were implementing the project.

a- came forward b- came away c- came down **d-came out**

2-I will when I have time.

a- come forward **b- come over** c- come down d-come round

3-The doctor says the patient will soon.

a- come forward b- come away c- come down **d-come round**

4-Many people to join the campaign for cleaning the beach.

a- come forward b- come away c- come down d-come up

UNIT 11

Passive voice المبني للمجهول

يستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما يكون الفاعل مجهول أو غير مهم ويكون التركيز على الفعل أو العمل الذي حدث ولكي نحول الجملة من المبني للمعلوم الى المبني للمجهول يجب :

- 1- معرفة زمن الجملة من خلال الفعل الموجود في الجملة.

2- حفظ تصاريف الأفعال

ملاحظة:

لدينا سبع حالات للمبني للمجهول لكن في جميع هذه الحالات يجب وضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة وتحويل الفعل الموجود في الجملة الى التصريف الثالث

أولاً: المضارع البسيط present Simple (فعل مصدر أو s – es)

Object + is + verb 3
are

- 1-He eats an apple every morning.
- **An apple is eaten every morning.**
- 2-They write reports weekly.
- **Reports are written weekly.**

ثانياً: الماضي البسيط past Simple (تصريف ثاني)

object + was + verb3
were

- 1-He visited the pyramids last month.
- **The pyramids were visited last month.**
- 2-They bought a new car last month.
- **A new car was bought last month.**

ثالثا: المضارع المستمر (am-is- are + فعل+ing) present continuous

Object + is + being + verb 3
are

1-My sister and brother are drinking coffee now.

- Coffee is being drunk now.

2-They are discussing an important issue at the moment.

-An important issue is being discussed at the moment.

رابعاً : الماضي المستمر (was-were+فعل+ ing) past continuous

Object + was +being +verb 3
 were

1-I was reading a short story when my mother called me.

- A short story was being read when my mother called me.

2-She was carrying two heavy bags when she fell down.

-Two heavy bags were being carried when she fell down.

خامسا: المضارع التام Present perfect (تصريف ثالث + has - have)

object + have + been + verb3
 has

1-I have cleaned my room.

- My room has been cleaned.

2-She has taken all the clothes from the cabinet.

-All the clothes have been taken from the cabinet.

سادسا : الماضي التام Past perfect (تصريف ثالث + had)

object + had + been + verb3

1-I had sold my old car before I bought a new one.

- My old car had been sold before I bought a new one.

The passive with Modal Verbs

إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على فعل من هذه الأفعال نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة ثم الفعل نفسه ثم نضيف (be) ونضع الفعل الموجود في الجملة الى التصريف الثالث

(can-could- will-would- shall- should- must- may – might- have to- has to – had to)

Object + Modal Verb + be + verb 3

1-You must clean the room.

- **The room must be cleaned.**

2-She will send the report soon.

-**The report will be sent soon.**

3-He has to bring all the tools.

-**All the tools have to be brought.**

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer as required:

1-She cleans the house every day.

(Change into passive)

a- The house has been cleaned every day.

b-The house is cleaned every day.

c- The house was cleaned every day.

2-They write three reports weekly.

(Change into passive)

a- Three reports are written weekly.

b- Three reports were written weekly.

c- Three reports are writing weekly.

3-They painted the walls a week ago.

(Change into passive)

a- The walls have painted a week ago.

b- The walls are painted a week ago.

c-The walls were painted a week ago.

4-They built that house in 1990.

(Change into passive)

a- The house is built in 1990.

b-The house was built in 1990.

c- The house was being built in 1990.

5-The manager is reviewing the documents.

(Change into passive)

a-The documents are being reviewed by the manager.

b- The documents are reviewed by the manager.

c- The documents were being reviewed by the manager.

- 6-The guests are eating the food at the moment. (Change into passive)
a- The food are being eaten at the moment.
b- The food was being eaten at the moment.
c- **The food is being eaten at the moment.**
- 7-She was cleaning the carpets when we entered the house. (Change into passive)
a-The carpets have been cleaned when we entered the house.
b-The carpets were cleaned when we entered the house.
c-**The carpets were being cleaned when we entered the house.**
- 8-They have fulfilled the aims of the project. (Change into passive)
a-The aims of the project has been fulfilled.
b-**The aims of the project have been fulfilled.**
c-The aims of the project were fulfilled.
- 9-The government has built many schools in recent years. (Change into passive)
a-**Many schools have been built by the government in recent years.**
b-Many schools were built by the government in recent years.
c-Many schools are built by the government in recent years.
- 10-I will present my ideas at the conference tonight. (Change into passive)
a-My ideas are presented at the conference tonight.
b-**My ideas will be presented at the conference tonight.**
c-My ideas were presented at the conference tonight.
- 11-They must clean all the rooms. (Passive)
a-**All the rooms must be cleaned.**
b-All the rooms must be cleaning.
c-All the rooms were cleaned.
- 12-The government should reward astronauts. (Passive)
a-Astronauts should be rewarding.
b-**Astronauts should be rewarded.**
c-Astronauts should been rewarded.
- 13-We have to find a proper solution to this problem. (Passive)
a- A proper solution has been to find to this problem.
b- A proper solution have to be found to this problem.
c- **A proper solution has to be found to this problem.**

1-both.....and

2-Eitheror

3-Neither.....nor

A- From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer :

1- Both the teacher the students were excited about the project.

a- or **b- and** c- nor d- so

2- You can either have coffee tea with your breakfast.

a- after b- and c- nor **d- or**

3- Neither the book the movie was very good.

a- or b- and **c- nor** d- after

4- The concert was entertaining and educational.

a- both b- neither c- after d- either

5- I'll call you later or send you an email with the details.

a- both b- neither c- after **d- either**

6- I know the answer nor understand the question.

a-either **b- neither** c- after d- both

7- Both Hamad and Fahad football when they have free time.

a- was playing b- is playing **c- play** d- plays

8- Either Sara or Fatima coming to the party.

a- is b- have c- were d- are

9- Neither my sister nor her friends fond of playing tennis.

a- is b- has c- was **d- are**

UNIT 12

Relative clauses and verbs ending in -ing جمل الوصل والأفعال التي تنتهي ب ing

بدلاً من استخدام عدة جمل قصيرة يمكن إضافة معلومات إضافية للجمل الموجودة كما يلي:

1-Relative clauses جمل الوصل	She should beat adults in memory games which involved numbers. -He is now a PhD student in India where he is doing high level research.
2-Verbs ending in – ing الأفعال المنتهية ب ing	- She should beat adults in memory games involving numbers. - He is now a PhD student in India doing high level research.

Comparison of scale: as....as

المقارنة والتشبيه

تستخدم صيغة as ---- as عند مقارنة شيئين متساويين أو متشابهين بطريقة ما، وعادة تأتي بينهما صفة

1- He is **as tall** as his father now.

From a ,b , c and d choose the correct answer :

1- We spend a wonderful night..... our favourite movie.

a- watches **b- watching** c- watched d- are watching

2- Messi got the first prize,three goals in the final match.

a- scored b- scores c- had scored **d- scoring**

3-It's not as good.....it used to be.

a-as b- but c- and **d- as**

4-The movie was exciting as I expected.

a-so **b- as** c- and d- but

5-The weather is asas ice today.

a-the coldest b- coldest **c- cold** d- colder

6- The day I got the prize is unforgettable.

a- when b- who c- where d- which

7- The device, broke down last week, is working again now.

a- where **b- which** c- when d- who

8- The manis standing over there is my uncle.

a- which b- where c- whose **d- who**

9- Let's meet at the restaurant we had our lunch last Friday.

a-where b- whom c-which d- why

Prepositions

حروف الجر

on	مع أيام الأسبوع
at	مع التوقيت (الساعة)
in	مع الأشهر والسنين
on	لكن اذا حدد تاريخ من الشهر
by	مع وسائل المواصلات
at	night
in	-the morning -the afternoon -the evening -summer-winter -spring-autumn
interested	in
keen insist	on
good--bad	at
angry provide	with
take part	in
thank you wait famous responsible the reason	for
different	from
arrive	at
fond the cause afraid tired take care	of
belong	to
depend rely	on

Note: He travelled **throughout** Kuwait.

From a, b, c and d choose the right word:

- 1- We don't go to school..... Friday.
a-in **b- on** c- at d-by
- 2- I get up6 clock.
a-in b- on **c- at** d-by
- 3- They will travel..... September.
a-in b- on c. at d-by
- 4-They travelled.....2019.
a-by b- on c- at **d-in**
- 5- They travelled..... June 15th.
a-in **b- on** c- at d-by
- 6- I like travelling..... plane.
a-in b- on c- at **d-by**
- 7- I like to walk the morning.
a-in b- on c- at d-by
- 8- High speed is the main cause accidents.
a-in b- on **c- of** d-by
- 9- Many people the poor countries are out of work.
a- with b- for c- by **d- throughout**
- 10- Not all people are good..... doing one thing.
a- for b- in **c- at** d- of
- 11- Don't help them with their research. They should depend..... themselves.
a- at **b- on** c- for d- to
- 12- The temperature will rise30°C.
a- to b- in c- of d- with
- 13- The leaves of the trees usually fall..... winter.
a-on **b- in** c- at d-by
- 14- He has been waiting here two hours.
a-in b- on **c- for** d-by
- 15- I'll meet youthe bus stop.
a-in b- on c. by **d-at**
- 16-The keys arethe drawer.
a-in b- on c- at d-for
- 17- I go hiking time to time.
a-in **b- from** c- at d-by

Unless

Unless هي أداة شرطية بمعنى (إلا اذا) أو (ما لم) وتستخدم للربط بين جملتين الثانية هي شرط للأولى أو العكس

Examples:

- 1- She won't pass the exam unless she studies harder.
- 2- Unless you hurry, you will miss the bus.
- 3- I can't help you unless you tell me what's wrong.
- 4- You won't get better unless you take your medicine.

A-From a, b, c and d choose the right word:

- 1- I won't be able to attend the meetingI finish my report first.
a-although b- if c- **unless** d-when
- 2- I won't go for a walkit stops raining.
a-**unless** b- because c- while d-when
- 3-you show your ID, you can't enter the building.
a-Either b- **Unless** c. Neither d-If

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer as required:

- 1- If he doesn't study hard, he won't pass the test. (Join using: unless)
a- He won't pass the test, unless he doesn't study hard,
b- **Unless he studies hard, he won't pass the test.**
c- Unless he studies hard, he will pass the test.
- 2- We won't leave the house if it doesn't stop raining. (Join using: unless)
a- We won't leave the house unless it doesn't stop raining.
b- Unless we will leave the house, it doesn't stop raining.
c- **We won't leave the house unless it stops raining.**

